Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR.

SHARP & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JNO. H. FILLER.....J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. apl1:'65-1y.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.--tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—ty.

O YES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

Poetry.

WORK AND THINK.

Hammer, tongs and anvils ringing,
Waking echoes all day long,
In a deep-toned voice are singing
Thrifty Labor's iron song;
From a thousand fly-wheels bounding,
From a thousand humming looms,
Night and day the notes are sounding
Through the misty fact'ry rooms,
Listen! workmen, to their playing—
There's advice in every clink:
Still they're singing—still they're saying
"While you labor, learn to think!"

Think what power lies within you,
For what triumphs ye are formed,
If, in aid of bone and sinew,
Hearts by emulation warmed,
Mighty thoughts ye woo and cherish,
What shall hold your spirits down?
What shall make your high hopes perish?
Why shall ye mind Fortune's frown?
Do you wish for profit, pleasure?
Thirst at learning's fount to drink?
Crave ye honor, fame or treasure?
Ye the germs have—work and think!

Think! but not alone of living,
Like the horse from day to day;
Think! but not alone of giving
Health for pelf, or soul for pay!
Think! Oh, be machines no longer—
Engines made of flesh and blood!
Think! 'twill make you fresher, stronger;
Link you to the great and good!
Thought exalts and lightens labor,
Thought forbids the soul to sink!
Self respect and love for neighbor
Mark the men who work—and think!

Think!—and let the thoughts now nerve you,
Think of men who've gone before;
Leaving 'lustrious names to serve you;
Yours the path they've plodded o'er!
Freedom fights and wins her charter
With the sword of thought—the pen!
Tyranny can find no quarter
In the ranks of thinking men,
Think! for thought's a wand of power—
Power to make oppression shrink;
Grasp ye, then, the precious dower!
Poise it—wield it—work and think!

Hold your heads up, toiling brothers;
'Mongst us be it ne'er forgot,
Labor, for ourselves and others,
Is for man a noble lot;
Nobler far, and holier, higher,
Than vain luxury can claim,
If but zeal and worth inspire,
And true greatness be our aim,
Power that forms the strongest link
Twixt an upright soul and Heaven,
His noblest power—the power to *think!*

RESTORATION.

Views of the President—He explains the Veto—Is not opposed to a Freedman's Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Union representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

General George B. Wright, Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR—On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me, in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit, with peculiar clearness, the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it, good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I again waited upon him this morning, to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. Although he was perfectly unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him, he most frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

He said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow; that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted and therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had, in some senses, inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that it was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just grounds of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views, or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration.

He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated; that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government; and not to give it to the lately Rebellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the Administration, and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the exigency, now that the work of destruction was over, and that of rebuilding had begun Military Government alone would not pacify the South.

At the end of la ong period of such government we should be no nearer, and probably not so near, the end than now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which shall restore the civil Government fully just as soon as the rebellion shall be thoroughly ended, and conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct by proper legislation rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force.

Thus in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau in toto, for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, as a condition of peace, the technical end of the Rebellion would be declared at some period, perhaps not very remote, and as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile, he could say to the South, "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you by proper action for the protection of the freedmen make it necessary."

Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulated them to do what is right, whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military Government. If, on the other hand, the Bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which, on its face appears to be part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty you tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred of the Government inveterate.

The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he held martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the debt and interest of all the best people be increased to put down the disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs.

In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same idea, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious States conditions which would guarantee the safety of the country; and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves, by their treason, for continuance, in power, he deposed them and established Provisional Governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz: The amendment of State Constitutions, excluding slavery; the acceptance of the same amendment to the United States Constitution; the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with.

To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as, in his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State governments, elects Legislatures, and so far as the Executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions. that he did not regard the experiment as a failure, but a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Post Office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department, and in like manner, in all the Executive Departments, recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that is representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principal of stimulating loyalty he applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as were in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their representation would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan.

He did not ask to be the judge of elections and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights; but he feet like urging upon them, and upon the country, that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union; were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I had heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves. He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the prcise mode of accomplishing this end, because we had a margin of time lasting til after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation; and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact, that men who have been disloyal were rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so freely elaborated in his anual message and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels eveywhere North and South, should cordially give in their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere should rejoice in.

The more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them.

This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the obstructive policy of those extremeists, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured that you would believe, with me, that although he may not receive personal attacks with the equanimity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion in the principles upon which he was elected.

Very truly, yours,
J. D. COX.

A Southern Hit at the "Yankees."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The Petersburg (Virginia) *Index*, stirred up by the observation that Samuel Adams had a larger share than Thomas Jefferson in bringing on the Revolution, indulges in the following strain of irony, which has the element of fun in it—an ingredient not often found in southern outbreaks against the North. If the *Index* will always be amusing the most bigoted descendant of the Puritans will say to it: 'Fire away, my good fellow. Give us more of the same sort:'

"Our private opinion and belief is that there are authentic documents now in the library of Yale College—or they will be there when needed—to prove that Bunker Hill Monument marks the site of Babylon the Mighty, that Carthage was no more nor less than Portland, Ostrium, Nahant and Boston, in fact, Athens; that Homer was Professor of Belles Lettres at Harvard, and Patinorus a member of the Cambridge Yacht Club; that Prisian taught a grammar school at Montpelier, and Archimedes was a private tutor of chemistry in Concord; that St. Peter was a Cape Cod fisherman, and St. Mathew a collector of the internal revenue at Stonington; that Phidias owned a brownstone quarry in Maine; and Socrates founded the *Atlantic Monthly;* that the Academia was the walk under the yew trees at New Haven, and the Colussus of Rhodes a statue which strided from Nantucket to Martha's Vineyard; that Plymouth Rock is all that is left of the Tower of Babel, and the Connecticut River ran through Paradise; that Stonington is the site of Tyre, and Merrimac fast colors the dies that made that city famous; that the old Temple of Diana at Ephesus was not burned, but it is now Faneull Hall, and that Herodotus and Wendell Phillips were the same persons; that the fable of Romulus and his brother being suckled by a wolf (*lupus*) arose from the circumstance that their mother was the first Vermonter who looped her dresses; that Mercury was the ancient name of Ben Butler's family, and that like everything else in New England, the family had gone on perfecting itself from the start; that the sun shines six hours per diem more on that favored spot than on any other between the poles; and that Noah's family were so much elated at an alliance with the Websters of Massachusetts the; got np a dictionary to commemorate that fact; that St. Patrick was headcentre of a Fenian circle in Bangor, and St. Andrew kept a distillery in Lowell; and finally that the millenium will begin in Boston, and will not be allowed to extend beyond its limits, except by a two third vote of the taxpayers of that heavenly city, excluding all who have at any time in their most secret thoughts expressed a doubt of the propriety of hanging Jeff. Davis and General Lee on a sour apple tree."

KIDNAPPING FREEDMEN.—The Atlanta (Ga.) correspondent of the rebel sympathizing New York *News*, makes statements which show that the alleged kidnapping of freedmen and sending them to Cuba to be sold as slaves, is but too well founded. He says:

"Your readers will be surprised to hear that the slave trade has been revived in the South. They will be more surprised to hear that this odious traffic does not consist in the seizure of wild Africans in their native state, and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their sale to cuban planters. The parties engaged in business are of course very cautious and secret in their movements, and leave as few tracks behind them as possible; but however well their plans may be laid, the truth will come to light in due season. A trustworthy gentleman, he further says, informed him that he had been approached in Atlanta, and offered $25 per head for every able-bodied freedman he could get to go with him to Arkansas. He had heard rumors of slave trafic, and thinking this was simply a branch of it, refused the offer. A letter has quite recently been received in Georgia, from General Robert Toombs, at Havana, stating that he had just met in the streets of that city his former carriage driver, a negro, who told him he had been inveigled from his home in Georgia and sold to a Cuban slave dealer for thirteen hundred dollars. General Toombs further stated that slave trade does actually exist between this country and Cuba."

JOHN QUILL VISITETH THE PHRENOLOGIST.

Our Gas Light Editor states that the quality of the hydrogen furnished by the Gas Company, is so poor that it takes two weeks' gas to get up a sufficient amount of brilliancy for his columns, so in view of his failure to come to time, Mr. John Quill, Guide, Philosopher, and Friend, Knight before Christmas, Companion of the Sansom Street Caths, and Contributor to Saturday Night, has furnished us with his experience at the establishment of a New York phrenologist.

He extendeth himself as follows:

I have always been a firm believer in the science of phrenology. I used to believe that benificent and careful Nature when she gets up a human being, swells his head up in knobs in certain places, after the fashion of bluenose potatoes, with lots of eyes, so that his character may be read by them. They are like the table of contents to a book or the tin signs which shopkeepers hang out in front of their stores, to tell the world what may be found within. I have had a knobby head from my youth up, and I have one now. My skull breaks out into bumps in the most unheard of places. Is covered with lumps, just as the stone eater's at the circus would be if he should be seized with a rush of pebbles to the head. Had paving stones on the brain, in fact. Can't comb my hair with any degree of satisfaction. Just like harrowing in a field when the stumps are pretty thick. I thought the thing over a good deal. Came to the conclusion that I must have some very remarkable characteristics. May be I was destined to lead armies; control the fate of nations; do the large thing in steering at the helm of state. Perhaps a glorious future awaited me. I would be a great author, write a history of the war, for it hasn't been done more than one or two thousand times yet, or get off novels like Walter Scott, or Beadle Dime, and people of that sort.

Made up my mind to call on a phrenologist while I was in New York. Get him to tell me what Nature intended me for. Whether I was cut out for a Member of Congress, or a gentleman. In short to feel my cranium for me.

Found his place of business without much difficulty. Had a picture of a man's head in his window, divided up into squares. Laid out in building lots, like the diagram of a Michigan city, that exists only in the fertile imagination of the fellows who want to sell their land. Wondered if the fellow was going to lay my head out in sections like that. Opened the door and went in. Plaster of Paris busts of high priced parties standing on the shelves. Skulls lying around in a promiscuous sort of manner. Benjamin Franklin looked benignly at Jack Sheppard, while Horace Greeley appeared as if he would have thrown his arms around Tom Hyer, if he had had any which he hadn't. Pickpockets and clergyman, statesmen and murderers, were all clustered together with heads of every possible kind.

Felt somewhat nerveous, but summoned up courage enough to tell the phrenologists that he must be a smart man to get a head of so many remarkable beings. Fellow gazed at me impressively, and said that my humor wanted development. Thought may be he was mad. Small club lying on the table. Didn't agitate him any more. Afraid he might try to enlarge my bump of humor.

Told him I wanted my head examined. Said I was a candid man. Must not be afraid to tell me the truth, even if it was disagreeable. Said I needn't be uneasy. He wouldnt draw a flattering picture. If I was an ass he'd tell me so.

I believed him.

Took off my hat and sat down. Fellow ran his fingers through my hair two or three times, like a barber, making ready for a shampoo, or a Choctaw savage who wants to scalp you at his leisure. Sniffled a little, felt the back of my head, and waded in.

Said I had a large brain. (Felt pleased.) Said this was a characteristic of both great men and idiots. Said I wasn't exactly his idea of a great man. (Felt rather badly.) I was of the nervous-sanguine temperament. That is, I lacked nerve, and hoped for a great many things I wouldn't get.

Said my Conjugal Love was very strong. I would be violently attached to the other sex. I didn't possess any attractive qualihowever, and they wouldn't be affected in the same manner, not by any means.

Alimentiveness, very full. Said my appetite might well alarm my friends especially those I might be spenging on. Recommended me to engage board at three hotels. Didn't believe any one man would let me satisfy my voracity entirely at his table. Suggested that I eat dried apples and drink water, would swell up, and were both cheap

Self Esteem, he said, was tremendous. Never saw a head that had such a perfect Pike's Peak of a bump. Said I estimated myself much above my market value. Ought to cultivate modesty. Associate with people who were not as dumb as my self. Said they wouldn't be hard to find.

Combativeness needed development. Said I hadn't much fight in me. Thought I would run if anybody made at me. If I didn't exhibit discretion at any other time, I would then. Would adqise me to avoid the draft, and never enlist. I said I never would.

Imitation was very large. Said this faculty was quite full in both parrotts and monkeys, but he never saw any like mine and never wanted to again. Said it showed a great want of originality.

Sublimity was small. Thought the sublimely ridiculous would be my forte. Nentured to tell him I thought he was suffering from a little of that himself, whereupon, he pulled my golden ringlets in a rather rough manner. Said he was only hunting for my bump of Conscientiousness. Fingered around for three-quarters of an hour. At last, gave it up. Said there wasn't any. Nothing but a deep dent in the skull where it ought to be.

Said I was wholly deficient in all the higher faculties. Wouldn't make a good minister. Said if I wanted to do good I had better confine myself to sticking tracts under people's front doors. Thought, however, I might make my mark keeping tally at a bagatelle table, but Nature pointed to a clerkship on a slop-cart as my most natural vocation.

As my Language was large, perhaps I might shine as a vendor of patent-blacking on the State House pavement, but he wouldn't recommend this too strongly, for it did require *some* brains.

Said I was wholly wanting in Firmness. That I had a good deal of the Roman kind, but that was quite common even in four-legged asses. Felt a little savage, and asked him what he meant? Said he supposed I wanted the truth, didn't I? Didn't want him to lie right in the face of the naked facts, did I? He guessed not.

I indulged in the same conjecture.

Said my Destructiveness was enormous, but, he thought, would confine itself principally to victuals and fine cut tobacco. I hadn't heart enough to destroy anything that was likely to show fight

I asked the fellow if he had got through? Said he could tell me lots more of things. Said I had a very remarkable head. Told him I believed in him, but didn't care very much if he didn't go on. Wouldn't feel hurt or take it to heart much if he stopped right short. Accordingly, he ceased clawing my head, and asked me for two dollars and fifty cents. Paid him, and waited until I got the door open. Then told him what I thought of him, and retired suddenly down the street.

Look here. I don't place much confidence in these fellows. Pshaw, I believe that chap was crossed in love, or ate something that disagreed with him, and he took it out on me.

To be sure some of the things he said were partly true, but he exaggerated them. I don't think it's a valuable science. There's a great deal of humbug about it. I'm a candid man, but if a fellow pays his money he ought to hear pleasant things, oughtn't he? I think so. I think these phre-nologist are a little *too* free with their knowledge. That is if they have any, which I don't half believe. The idea of laying a man's head out, like a checker-board, or a pair of plaid pants! It's all nonsense, and I don't think I'll ever visit one of their golgothic shops again. I can feel my own head for less money, and with more satisfactory results, I can.—*Saturday Night.*

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

In Mr. Bowles's book, "Across the Continent," the following description is given of Mr. Holladay's great mail-coach line, owned by a man whose mind is capacious enough not only to grasp this gigantic enterprise, but to manage two or three lines of steamships, owned by himself on the Pacific, besides:—

"The great Overland Stage Line, by which we are travelling, was originated by Mr. William H. Russel of New York, and carried on for a year or two by himself and partners under the name of Russell, Majors and Waddell. They failed, however, and some three years ago it passed into the hand of their chief creditor, Mr. Ben Holladay, an energentic Missourian, who had been a successful contractor for the government and for great corporations on the plains and the Pacific. He has since continued the line, improving, extending and enlarging it until it is now, perhaps, the greatest enterprise owned and controlled by one man, which exists in the country, if not in the world. His line of stages commence at Atchison, on the Missouri River; its first section extends across the great plains to Denver, six hundred and fifty miles; from here it goes on six hundred miles more to Salt Lake City, along the base of and through the Rocky Mountains at Bridger's Pass. From there to Nevada and California, about seven hundred and fifty miles farther, the stage line is owned by an Eastern company, and is under the management of Wells, Fargo, & Co., the express agents. All this is a daily line, and the coaches used are of the best stage pattern, well known in New England as the 'Concord coach.' From Salt Lake, Mr. Holladay runs a tri-weekly coach line north and west nine hundred and fifty miles through Idaho to the Dallas on the Columbia River in Northern Oregon, and branching off at Fort Hall, also a tri-weekly line to Virginia City in Montana, four hundred miles more. From Denver, too, he has a subsidiary line into the mountain centres of Central City and Nevada, about forty miles. Over all these routes he carries the mail, and is in the receipt for this service of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum from the government. His whole extent of staging and mail contracts—not counting, of course, that under Wells, Fargo & Co., from Salt Lake west—is two thousand seven hundred and sixty miles, to conduct which he owns some six thousand horses and mules and about two hundred and sixty coaches. All along the routes he has built stations at distances of ten to fifteen miles; he has to draw all his corn from the Missouri River; much of his hay has also to be transported hundreds of miles; fuel for his stations comes frequently fifty and one hundred miles; the Indians last year destroyed or stole full half a million dollars' worth of his property—barns, houses, animals, feed, &c; he pays a general superintendent ten thousand dollars a year; division superintendents a quarter as much; drivers and stable-keepers get seventy-five dollars a month, and their living; he has to mend and in some cases make his own roads—so that, large as the sum paid by the government, and high as the prices for passengers, there is an immense outlay, and a great risk in conducting the enterprise."

"Mr. Holladay visits his overland line about twice a year; and, when he does, passes over it with a rapidity and a disregard of expense and rules, characteristic of his irrepressible nature. A year or two ago, after the disaster to the steamer Golden Gate on the Pacific shore, by which the only partner he ever had, Mr. Edward Rust Flint, son of old Dr. Flint of Springfield, lost his life, and himself barely escaped a watery grave, he made the quickest trip overland that it is possible for any man to make before the distance is shortened by railway. He caused himself to be driven from Salt Lake to Atchison, twelve hundred and twenty miles, in six and one-half days, and was only twelve days and two hours from San Francisco to Atchison. The trip probably cost him twenty thousand dollars in wear and tear of coaches and injury to and loss of hortes by the rapid driving."

THEOLOGICAL VIEW OF NEGRO TESTIMONY.

A very bold and telling speech in behalf of the right of negroes to testify in the court was recently made in the Tennessee Legislature by a Mr. Richards, who said, in the course of his argument:

"Why, Mr. Speaker, to touch very cautiously upon the domain of the thrology in which I am but little versed, is it not a fact that the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and other religious denominations of the South have professed for years to have Christianized multitudes of the negroes and made them fit for Heaven? And will these good people have us believe that a man may be a good Methodist or Baptist and yet not fit to be believed on oath? That he may be worthy to take the sacrament and unworthy to stand in the witness box? That he may sing before the Almighty as a saint in glory, but cannot go before the justice of the Peace to swear to an accounnt of five dollars for work which he has done in the workshop or cotton field? If that be religion, Mr. Speaker, and the the principles on which it is based, I think the less of it the better for public morality."

THE FRUITS OF LIBERTY.

In his speech on Saturday night General Howard reported that he had official notice of seventy thousand negro children attending school in the southern states, and he know of many self-supporting schools besides. He mentioned six colored schools in one town, Tallahassee; in Lynchburg he found a school taught by a colored man. The Freedmen's Bureau had secured school privileges in the labor contracts, he added. The Macon *Journal* reports that more than four thousand colored, of both sexes and all ages, are attending schools in that city. "Whole regiments of colored people have learned to read," said General Howard, "and I should not be surprised to hear that on every plantation at the South some of the people know how to read."

Six years ago men were hanged and women imprisoned for teaching colored children to read. Six years hence a great part of these very colored people will be in the exercise of the elective franchise with the voluntary consent of the communities in which they live, and as the natural result of their intelligence, enterprise, and good conduct.—*Post.*

VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Phil'a *Inquirer*, writing from Warwick county, Va., says:

I have previously hinted that however well in most parts of the State of Virginia the negroes are protected and their labor remunerated, that result is only kept up by the absolute force of the Government. Every day's experience in my travels still more assures me of this fact. Were it not for the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau stationed in every county and district, and the presence of some military force it would not be a week before the ex-Rebs would destroy the independent labor of the freedmen and invent some system of paeonage apprenticeship, pauper or Cooly pretext, by whatever name the rose might be called, which would in fact make the condition of the poor fellows worse than before. This is avowed by many of their politicians, when they can talk in apparent secrecy.

TEXAS.—The Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in Texas closes his report with the following language:

"I can also report that instances of shooting cruel abuse and violent assaults upon freedmen are perceptibly on the decrease, although quite frequent, especially where there are no United States troops. No instance of this kind, that comes to the attention of the bureau is permitted to pass without trial and punishment.

"*These cases almost defy any attempt to record them, and are reckoned by hundreds, ranging from downright murder, savage beatings, merciless whippings, hunting men with trained bloodhounds, through all the lesser degrees of cruelty and crime.*"

JOHN BELL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—John Bell writes: "I am not informed what qualifications are required at the present time in Massachusetts; but a few years ago, I believe, property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to be able to read and write, entitlee free men of color to vote. A grant of the right of suffrage to the Southern free men on such a basis cannot be dangerous. I am persuaded it would be perfectly safe and proper." *Exchange.*

THE House of Representatives on Monday last adopted two resolutions, first that the rebellion deprived the people of the disloyal States of all civil rights; and second, that it is the duty of *Congress* in such case, to enable the people of such States to establish a Republican form of government. *Both of these resolutions contained the exact language used by the President less than a year ago;* yet every friend of the President in the House voted against them! and it is considered by them an act of hostility to him thus to enact the President's own words!—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A traveller coming up to an inn, and seeing the host standing at the door, said, "Pray, are you the master of this house?" "Yes, sir," answered the landlord, "my wife has been dead these three weeks."

FOUR things come not back; the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

PUNCH says that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent before he is six months old.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MARCH 9, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR STANDARD BEARER.

We have received the gratifying intelligence that that tried Statesman and genuine soldier, Major General John W. Geary, of Cumberland County, has received the nomination for Governor of this Commonwealth. The action of the Convention meets our hearty approval, and we enter the contest with unusual ardor, feeling that in General Geary, we have a candidate who combines all the elements essential to success. The campaign opens auspiciously and the Union party true to their promises, and consistent with their former professions, have with singular unanimity rallied around those, who rallied for the Union, in its great struggle for existence, and constitutional liberty.

In view of the stirring events through which we are now passing in our transition from a Stateof revolution to a period of peace and looking to the treason of the past, and the treachery of the present, we feel proud that in this trying crisis, we have one who never bowed to the slave power, or yielded to the blandishments of traitors. Such a man is Gen. Geary.

He has won bright laurels both in the cabinet and in the field. From being a Lieutenant he progressed to be a Major General, and from the plain surveyor and engineer, he is now a prominent candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth—the second in point of wealth and population in the Union. The great secret of his success is to be found in his industry, perseverance, constancy and virtue. He has fought the "battle of life" on many a hardly contested field, and he can to day point to a record without a stain or a blot to mar its beauty. His splendid record upon the fields of Mexico caused President Polk to appoint him Post Master at San Francisco, believing that he was capable of organizing that branch of the public service. Once in California, his abilities were quickly recognized and rewarded by his elettion to the office of First Alcalde, and then being unanimously chosen first Mayor of San Francisco. The name of Gen. Geary is identified with many of the stirring events in that land of adventure, and the annals of California furnish many evidences of his activity and success, in shaping that policy which has given the "Golden State" that distinction she now possesses.

The record of Gen. Geary in the present war, is that of a successful chieftain, affording a fruitful theme for the historian and the brilliant adornment of many a page of military glory. There is not a soldier in the Republic, that does not feel the blood of patriotism stir within him, at the recital of the blood stained fields, on which he in common with our soldier candidate contended against the hosts of treason. For Gen. Geary ourState should poll at least thirty thousand majority. What say you vets? A voice like that of the mighty deep, comes rolling from the plains of the North, meeting the swelling chorus sweeping from the bosom of the lakes, and commingling with the rapturous shouts of freemen from the East, and proclaims in majesty, that the people of this noble Commonwealth, the land of Penn, and the birthplace of American Liberty, are determined to stand by their Country's Defenders.

THE COPPERHEAD STATE CONVENTION.

The result of the Copperhead State Convention, which assembled in Harrisburg on Monday, is known in every city in the Commonwealth. Hon. Heister Clymer, born and bred a Whig, according to the strictest tenets of that ever glorious party, but who went into decay and Democracy at the dissolution of that organization, was nominated for Governor. We are completely and fully satisfied with this nomination, because it is not of an equivocal character, as Senator Clymer has a record. He is perhaps, today, the soundest Democrat in the country. He was among the first apologists of secession—the last disapprover of rebellion. In his official capacity, as a Senator, he voted for *all* the strong subterfuges of his party to embrarrass the Government in the effort to crush rebellion, and against *all* the important measures deemed necessary successfully to combat and defeat treason. In Berks county, where organized copperheadism openly vindicated the justice of organized rebellion, Mr. Clymer was looked up to as a copperhead leader. If he did not encourage resistance to the draft, he denounced the unconstitutionality of the conscription laws. If he hesitated himself in questioning the right of the Government to put down rebellion by the force of arms, he applauded those who aided and defended rebels as having done no wrong. When it became necessary to put the State in a condition of defence—when traitors threw off their disguise and proclaimed their purpose to invade the North—Senator Clymer was among those who considered the measure precipitate, as calculated to *irritate* the people of the South. In fact, we may safely write, that Senator Clymer was among the best friends the avowed traitors had in the North. He was their faithful ally until such alliance involved personal danger. When he could no longer approve and defend treason, he resorted to the subterfuges of his clique to carp at the Government, to exagerate its vigor and denounce it as brutality—to depreciate its humanity and ridicule it as cowardice. These are Senator Clymer's *political* qualities—on the force of these he was nominated—and on the odium of these we expect to procure his defeat by the people with such a majority as was never cast against any man in Pennsylvania.

CABINET rumors are still in circulation but they have mere foundation in the eager hopes of the Copperheads, than in truth. One of the rumors is that Simon Cameron has asked for the position of Secretary of War, premising his support as a consideration, to the administration. In the meantime, the same Cabinet that was left by the lamented Lincoln hold the seals of office. Without expressing confidence in all of them, it may be safely assumed that as long as Stanton, Harlan and Att'y Gen. Speed, remain the Constitutional advisers of the President, there is no danger of his going over to the Copperheads.

A THREAT.

Mr. Garrett Davis is a Senator af the United States from Kentucky, sent there by such of the Democrats of that State as did not go into the rebel army. He has been the most violent of Copperhead, outdoing even Saulsbury of Delaware, who should long ago have been expelled. Mr. Davis in the debate the other day, finding that Congress could not be bullied or cajoled from its position in regard to the admission of representatives from Southern States, used the following treasonable language as found in the Saturday's telegraph report. Mr. Davis said.

That the Southern Senators and those who were in favor of receiving them in the Senate constituted a majority of the whole number of Senators. If these two wanted the President could communicate with them or the constitutional body, and by the Eternal! he would advise him to do it to-morrow. He would be clearly right in doing so. He would sooner trust the Southern Senators as the friends of the country than those who were for keeping them out. The President had the remedy in his hands and ought to use it. There was no plainer principle of law than that the President would have the right in case the Southern Senators came here and went into session with those who were in favor of admitting them to decide whether it was or was not the Constitutional Senate.

Treasonable as the sentiment here avowed is, it will be re-echoed by the copperhead press, throughout the country. It may be that such a purpose as indicated above is cherished and that this Senator was put forward to feel the way. It is said that Senator Cowen favors such a proposition, fraught as it with disaster and wo. If he should support it, bold as he is, he will find Pennsylvania too hot to hold him. And if any vulgar imitator of Napoleon and Cromwell should attempt to put these canons of statesmanship into practice, he will find the Tarpeian rock a little nearer the city of Washington than it is generally supposed to be. The people are in no humor to be trifled with.

THE COPPERHEAD NOMINATION.

The telegraph brings us the news that Heister Clymer, was nominated on Monday by the Copperhead Convention assembled in Harrisburg, for Governor. Mr. Clymer has been a member of the Pennsylvania Senate throughout the war, and has signalized his legislative career by voting and speaking on every occasion that offered, against the Government in its efforts to put down the slave-holder's rebellion. Such a nomination was naturally to be expected from them. Nothing can better exhibit the unrepentant, unchastened temper of the Copperhead party. After passing resolutions of fulsome flattery of the President of the United States, they have nominated a candidate, who denounced Andrew Johnson in violent terms, when his friends asked for him the poor privilege of addressing the Pennsylvania Legislature in behalf of the Union. We find room for the following extract from the speech of Mr. Clymer in the Senate on that occasion. In view of passing events the speech of the Copperhead candidate deserves perusal:

"What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place, I here boldly proclaim that he is not, at this hour, and never has been by the Constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that his appointment by the President of the United States to that position, was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the Constitution, no authority in the laws for his appointment. And that very act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment, has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State and in flat violation of the Constitution of the United States. I say, sir, futhermore, that no such position as military Governor of a State is known to the Constitution of the United States; that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military Governor of any State, and that to make such an appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province, and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purposes of the present Administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. Adrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now the Governor of that State; and I will never recognize him as such by voting for this resolution. But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never, by my vote, will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Sohnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power. I know that, for pelf or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capital of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him.

Again:

"But, in this particular case, I have my distinct *personal* and general reasons for voting against hearing Andrew Johnson in these halls. They may not be satisfactory to others; they are, sir, to myself and they will be to those whom I represent. Sir, I do not recognize Andrew Johnson as the Governor of Tennessee. I say that he assumes that title without warrant of the Constitution, or warrant under the laws of the United States. I say that his appointment to conduct the affairs of the State of Tennessee, was but a portion of that general system by which it is attempted to consolidate this Government and make it one great machine to be wielded by the power of ONE MAN."

THE Boston *Journal* remarks that the letter of Governor Cox, communicating an authentic statement of the President's policy, leaves no reason why Mr. Johnson and Congress cannot co-operate in the great work of pacification.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Some of our readers will doubtless ask why we do not publish the President's speech of the 22nd, of Feb. The true version we with the whole country are ashamed of, and we know that our readers will not thank us for publishing as the President's speech a hacthed up report of things the President never said. The following statement in regard to the speech is made by the correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"Three versions of President Johnson's speech were given to the public,—one reported verbatim, one toned down in some of its harshest points by a reporter, and one revised by the President himself. It is rather amusing as well as instructive to note the differences between these reports. Taking, for example, the last sentence of the speech the following were the exact words of the President, printed in papers as widely different in opinion and character as our own and the New York Daily News:—

"When our country is gone, if you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now stands before you weeping over its final dissolution."

The following is the same passage after going through the "toning down" process at the hands of a judicious reporter, and as telegraphed to the New York Times, the Boston Journal, and to about half the papers of the country:—

"I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me upon this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when this country is to be destroyed, and the Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you endeavoring to avert its final destruction."

The peroration as revised by the President himself, and as printed by the entire Southern press, is as follows:—

"Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the indulgence you have given me in my extemporaneous remarks. Let us go on, forgetting the past and looking only upon the future, and trusting in Him that can control all that is on high and here below, and hoping that hereafter our Union will be restored; and that we will have peace on earth and good will towards men.

"The President then retired, amid a storm of applause and congratulations."

With differences in the text so radical as these,—which are quite as marked in other portions of the discourse,—it is not surprising that the comments on the speech should be of a varied character.

It is worth noting that the allusion to 'dead ducks' appears in all the published reports."

WHO VOTED FOR IT.

Four members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Seward, Dennison, Mc Culloch, and Wells—voted in favor of the Veto Message, and three—Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed—opposed it. Mc Culloch is a Democrat, and was never anything else: Seward's moral obliquity and utter untrustworthiness have been well known for five years. He understands the art of concealing truth with language, but not the more simple and infinitly higher one of being an honest and patriotic man. As for Messrs. Dennison and Welles, having little reputation to lose they suffer only to a limited extent.

When the bill came up again in the Senate on the quastion—Shall it pass, notwithstanding the President's Veto?—Messrs. Cowan, of Penna.; Dixon, of Conn.; Doolittle, of Wisconsin: Morgan of New York; Norton, of Minuesota; Stewart of Nevada; and Willey, of West Virginia, all elected as Republicans, voted *nay*. It is gratifying to know that not one of them all will go back to the seats they have dishonorod. Cowan, the first of the list, has not a corporal's guard of supporters in the whole State of Pennsylvania. The Copperheads may use but they thoroughly despise him, while no Union man would touch him with a pole.

WASHINGTON REPORTS.

Our private advices from Washington all concur that the President's demonstration at the theatre on the 22d instant, was most indecent and disreputable. The volunteer counsel of the assassins of President Lincoln were head actors in the performance. Wretches who deplored the escape of the Vice President from the knife of the assassin were there to applaud. Berret, the ex-Mayor of Washington, who was in Fort La-Fayette; one man who was in the old capitol on suspicion of being one of the assassins; every one of the leading secessionists; and their fellows of high and low degree were all on the side of the President. Mr. Thomas B. Florence was Master of Ceremonies, and the tickets of admission to the theatre bore his signature—a name, in the judgment of all republicans saved from being infamous only by being contemptible.

The speech of the President at the White House, in its matter and surroundings, appalled the Conservatives. They telegraphed to Mr. Seward, at New York, to take care and not commit himself, and this explains why his speech was tame, spiritless, and in part incoherent.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

We publish on our first page the letter of J. D. Cox, of Ohio written in explanotion of the veto message, by the consent of the President. As a matter of course every one will read it for himself. It is unfortunate that a message from the President should need explanation, it ought to explain itself. If the President had made the statements in his message that he authorizes Mr. Cox to make, it would have saved him from a great amount of severe criticism and his friends from mortification. To be sure the rebs and cops would have been deprived of a good deal of jolification. As it is the President has elicited a pretty free expression of opinion, from those who placed him in the Presidential chair. An expression by the way that requires no letters of explanation to define its meaning.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

The concurrent resolution in relation to the admission of the States lately in rebellion, has passed both branches of Congress. As it is a joint resolution it does not, fortunately, require the signature of the President, who would have taken great pleasure in intervening with his veto, if we may judge by his action on the Freedman's Bill. The following is the resolution:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring. That in order to cause agitation do in a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or representative, shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States until Congress shall have declared said States entitled to such representation.

THE MANNER OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH—We have had a variety of editions of the President's speech from the steps of the White House, and a still greater variety of comments upon it from all sources, but hitherto we have had no account of the manner of its delivery and reception, except what could be gathered from the bald reports of the stenographers, The Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who says he stood in the portico close behind the President throughout, supplies the want. Of the audience he says:—

"Immediately in front I counted over two hundred confederate jackets. I have seen the dirty garb in the battle smoke or on the march too often to be mistaken now."

After minutely describing Mr. Johnson's personal presence, the writer proceeds as follows:—

"His voice is clear, harsh, powerful and penetrating. When he seems spalling with most excitement he is evidently the coolest man in the world. I watched him with the awakened interest of one who felt the magnitude of the crisis the speaking was creating, and am convinced that all he said was weighed and measured, and meant to bring about certain results. When the tumult of applause which greeted his strongest denunciation and most virulent attack was surging around, those cold eyes and that crafty smile could be seen calculating the entire scene and its accessories."

PARSON BROWNLOW DEFINES HIS POSITION.—The last number of the Knoxville Whig, printed before the news of the veto or of the speech, contains an editorial in answer to questions as to the position of the paper on the questions of the day. Governor Brownlow says he fully indorses Andrew Johnson's policy, as developed by him when Military Governor of Tennessee, but as to his present policy neither the Whig nor "the loyal and true men of Tennessee" are ready to indorse it till they know precisely what it is The closing lines of the article however place the views of the writer in a very clear light:

"If he intends to pardon and turn loose upon the country all the bad men that led off in this rebellion; or if he intends to reconstruct the late rotten democratic party, and to force upon Congress the rebel delegates talking treason, and boasting of what they did to destroy the government, we are not with him nor are the true men of the nation If he holds to the principles of the Baltimore platform, upon which himself and Mr. Lincoln were nominated, we are with him. If he has crawled off of that platform, we will not go off with him, nor will the loyal men of the country."

THE FENEANS.—Our exchanges are stil filled with accounts of Fenean meetings, for the delivery of Ireland. An immense meeting was held last Sunday in Jones' Woods, N. Y. One hundred thousands persons are said to have been present. Arch-Bishop Hnghes issued an order against the meeting on that day, which seems to have been disobeyed, if there is any correctness in the statement concerning the immense numbers present.

THE FULL MOON.— The circumstance that there was no full moon in February this year, was mentioned a few days ago. The statement in the article that 'it is said astronomical computation shows that this result has not occurred before and will probably not occur, again which was copied from an exchange, involved an error. A February without a full moon, though rare may come more than once in an ordinary lifetime.

IT is positively asserted that Senator Wallace had written a letter to Gen. Meade, requesting him to accept the nominatiou of the copperhead party for Governor, and Gen. Meade peremptorily declined the proffered honor, and intimated to Mr. Wallace that he was the friend of Gen. Jno. W. Geary. Will Mr. Wallace give the letter to the public?

THE Pittsburg *Gazette*, speaking of the strikes at the rolling mills there, says:

"The iron manufacturers held a meeting yesterday and resolved not to resume work until their men would accept the reduced schedule of wages. The workmen seem equally determined, many of them having already gone to work at such employment as they can find, while others are casting about for something to do."

THE Washington *Star* says Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm was dismissed from her position as clerk in the Quartermaster General's Office on Monday, by the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for disrespectful language against the President of the United States in Saturday's edition of the newspaper which she edits—*The Reconstructionist.*

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—Major General Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, has received a number of telegrams from assistant commissioners in the so-called restored States. They represent that the veto is hailed by the enemiss of the Government with much jubilation and enthusiasm; and that they had become troublesome. Also, that disorders and outrages are increasing. They state, generally, that civilian agents of the bureau are paralyzed, and request the commissioner to detail, as agents, true and tried officers of the Union army. The freedmen, since the announcement that Government protection is to be wiihdrawn, are uneasy, and disposed to leave the States. Every loyal man finds that he cannot expect sympathy from the Government, and expresses the hope that Congress will remain firm in its resolve, strengthen their hands, and discomfit the traitors, who now predict that they will dictate to the north.

ANOTHER WITNESS FROM THE SOUTH.—A Washington correspondent says that General Grant's most trusted aid, Colonel Eli Parker, the Indian chief, has just returned from a prolonged tour through the South, and thus reports his experience there:—

"He, wearing his uniform was struck by the redundant professions of loyal submission which everywhere greeted him. These were so frequent as at last to excite his suspicions. He clothed himself in citizen's garb, and thereafter passed as a member of the Choctaw nation, well known to the South as a rich, well educated, and intensely proslavery tribe of the Southwest. This disguise unloosed the latchstrings of their secret thoughts, and thereafter he heard not one loyal word except when in pursuance of his duty he was with our own officers. The most malignant disloyalty, the most vindictive hatred the fiercest, though suppressed determination to bide their time, yet wreak revenge, was everywhere made visible to the man whose color and stated relation made them confident of sympathy.'

A despatch from Cincinnati states that the number of lives lost by sinking of the steamboat Nannie Byers will not exceed twenty.

The Iowa Legislature according to despatches recived in Washington, has approved the action of the majority in Congress by an overwhelming majority.

A VIVACIOUS DESCRIPTION,—Even the present political crisis has its comic aspect. The Norwich Bulletin has discovered it and speaks as follows of the Hartford Times and other democratic papers:—

"They wriggle and twist with delight. The Hartford Times, whose subsistence for the past five years has been on funeral baked meats, bobs around the arena in perfect ecstacy of pleasure. It slaps the President on the back, calls him 'Glorious old Andy,' says he is a tower of strength against the assaults of disunionists,' calls on the people to rally round him," and pirouettes about him as though he was a long lost brother, left in his infancy on a desolate island, but now discovered and recognized and identified by the wart on his elbow and the elegant voice he has for whiskey. The Times acts like an elephant that's been taking chloroform. Who cares for broken crockery when fun like this is going on?"

NEW VERSION OF A FAMILIAR ADAGE.—Mr. S. S. Cox, in his speech at Washington on the 22d, gave a new version of the familiar saying, "Scrape a Russian "and you will find a Tartar." "When a man has "once been a democrat," says Mr. Cox, "his democracy shows out all over like the small pox." We admire both the profound truth of the saying and the exceeding beauty and fitness of the simile.

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND ITS POLICY.—A New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following little story, which is perhaps worth reproducing:

"A joke is going round certain circles at the expense of Henry J. Raymond, which is too good to be kept private. Report has it that Mr. Ganson, an exmember of Congress from the Buffalo district, the other day introduced Mr. Raymond to Ex-Governor Parker of New Jersey, who is, as everybody knows, a pro-slaverv democrat. 'Ah, says Judge P., 'I'm very glad to make Mr. Raymond's acquaintance. I take the Times because I like to see both sides.' 'Yes,' says Ganson, and you get both sides in the Times.'

The Maine Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday morning.

The Iowa Legislature has sustanied the Freedman's Bureau bill against the President.

"There's not a red marauder in the land" who dose not applaud the recent course of President Johnson.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to the proposition to admit the Tennessee delegation in Congress.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred in Middleton, Pa., by which a furnace was destroyed, five persons killed and other destruction caused.

Advices from Havana state that the French transport, loaded with returning troops, whose term of service had expired, was still at that port.

The Fenian Congress adjournod *sine die* on Saturday. They disclaim all connection with American politics and urge immediate action.

A despatch from Washington says intimations have been given of a Fenian plan to seize British Columbia and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific coast.

A Pittsburgh Dispatch says that Roberts has resigned the presidency of the "Fenian" republic, and recommended Sweeney as his successor.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi has decided unanimously that the stay law is unconstitutional.

The committee of the Maine Legislature, investigating the alleged enlistment frauds, report that no State officer is implicated in any manner, in the alleged frauds.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a resolution, almost unanimously, approving the course of her Senators and Representatives from that State in sustaining the freedmen's bureau bill.

Vallandigham Copperheads, misguided brethren who have professed to see the error of their ways, and deserters, have a good opportunity to secure Government patronage at the national capital.

At a meeting in San Francisco, on Thursday night, the sentiment that President Johnson was unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of the United States was loudly applauded.

Governor Cox of Ohio read, on Monday night to the Ohio representatives in Washington the substance of a conversation between himself and the President, on the subject of the policy of the latter.

A resolution has been adopted in both houses of the Missouri Legislature approving of the action of the union majority in Congress in voting for the Freedmen's Bureau bill, notwithstanding the veto.

A proclamation cautioning American fishermen against "in-shore" fishing after the 17th of March has been made in Canada. Another proclamation is to be made prohibiting the importation of diseased cattle.

The New York Express says that General Butler has paid to Smith Brothers, of New Orleans the amount said to have been taken from their vaults, with interest and costs, amounting in all to $150,000.

The Maine Legislature has passed a law relating to hawkers and peddlers, which permits the citizens of other States to sell goods by sample by taking out a license, putting them on the same footing with Maine men.

The North Carolina House of Commons has inserted in the bill relating to the testimony of negroes a proviso that it shall not go into operation until the matters now in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau shall have been intrusted to the State authorities.

Despatches from Galvesten Texas, state that a cotton pressing and shipping company has been organized in that city, who have paid $400,000 in gold for their lots. It is also said that Wigfall escaped from the State three weeks before.

A letter received at Washington from Major General Custer, dated Austin, Texas, says that the spirit of the people there is as rebellious as during the war. General Custer emphatically denies the charge that he had made a speech in favor of the Southern cause.

A circular has bnen issued to the assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, instructing them to continue firm in their efforts, although they may meet with increased hostility, and informing them that the bureau will be in existence at least another year.

It is reported that Speaker Colfax wagered a box of cigars with Mr. Deming of Connecticut that the President would sign the freedmen's bill, giving as a reason that he learned his views from the President himself. The morning after the cigars were found on Deming's desk, indorsed "From a victim of misplaced confidence."

Assistant Secretary Chandler's account of his investigations of official corruptions in the South will startle the country. The frauds are comprehensive, and involve military and civil officials. The frauds during the year amount to more than $100,000,000. A special committee of investigation will be appointed.

The peroration of the late Presidential speech is as follows:—"When your country is gone, if you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now stands before pou weeping over its final dissolution."

A Washington despatch states that Representative Mc Kee of Kentucky received on Monday several letters giving details of most inhuman outrages practised upon freedmen within his district and stating that the perpetrators in one case, on being arrested by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, were liberated on application under a writ of *habeas corpus*, by a State judge.

The Texas State Convent now in session at Austin, has added an article to the constitution abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, protecting the blacks in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts.

Aon. James Johnson, late Provisional Governor of Georgia, who is now in Washington, says, the condition of affairs in that State is very far from being as satisfactory as when the civil government was first restored. He speaks of the Freedmen's Bureau as an absolute necessity, both for the Union men and the blacks, and that it is very important that more troops be sent into the State at once.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the Public House of Mrs. Markley, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on *MONDAY*, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb. 16, 1866.-3t

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, on or about the first of August, 1865, a stray BULL, about 2 years old, without any marks. Color, brindled and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. SAM'L CLARK.

Feb. 9, 1866.-3t

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,

feb2:1y

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber living in Monroe township, about one mile south-west of Clearville, on main road leading to Chaneysville, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1866, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, all that valuable real estate situate as aforesaid, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and allowance, between ninety and one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two and a half story Log House, good board Barn, and other out-buildings. This tract is well watered, and contains a fine lot of young fruit trees, enough to supply the wants of a family.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

fe9:ts DANIEL EVANS.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13,1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS	
Accom.	Express. P. M.	A. M.		Accom. P. M.	Express P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.				Arrives
	10 00				
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....		3 35
	10 28		Hopewell.....		3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run.....		3 09
	11 18		Hamilton.....		2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run.....		2 34
	Arrives				Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas...		2 30
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	Leaves				
	10 40		Saxton.....		3 50
	10 55		Coalmont.....		3 35
	11 00		Crawford.....		3 25
	Arrives				3 25
	11 00		Dudley		
			Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.tf

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

BOND'S OYSTER and PIC NIC CRACKERS, and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by

dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Supply of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— **Valuable Real Estate**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866,

the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz: 1st. the

MANSION FARM

of the said deceased, containing **102 acres**, neat measure, all cleared and under good fences, and having thereon erected two good painted weather-boarded Dwelling Houses, a large new bank barn weatherboarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other outbuildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise Post Office.

No. 2.

A tract of bottom laad lying about one mile from the mansion place, containing **33 acres** and nine perches, nett measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether or in pieces to suit purchasers.

No. 3.

A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2—containing **36 acres** and one hundred and thirty nine perches. This tract is also timbered, principally with Chesnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the life-time of the widow—the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One thrid of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL TEETER, Administrator.

feb16:4t

THE NEW YORK **WEEKLY MAGAZINE,** OF

48 Pages, 48 Pages,

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

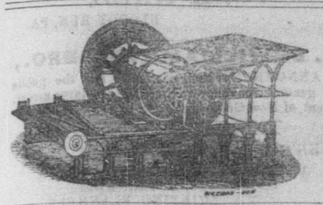
POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE and ART.

It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
The best short Popular Essays.
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens—Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

**How I

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞ Mr. Berkstresser wishes it distinctly understood that the "Photograph Family Record" cannot be purchased at book stores.

Hopkin's Hoop Skirts, for ladies, and children, adv. in this issue. Call at 628 Arch St., Philadelphia, and examine stock of goods.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for March is on our table containing its usual variety of entertaining and instructive reading matter. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co. 323 Walnut street Philadelphia. Price per single copy $1.50 per year or 3 copies for $6.00.

☞ We learn that the Post Office Department has established a Post Office at the Spring Mills in St. Clair township, and appointed Gideon D. Trout, Esq., post master. This is an excellent arrangement and a merited appointment. We think the office is called "Spring Meadows?"

☞ Barnhart & McMullin have removed their grocery and provision store to the next door west, in Carns' building. They have not net struck oil, but by last accounts they have struck beneath the surface of the earth about seventy-five thousand feet, a deep vein of Lauer's Reading ale—in oleaginous parlance, a paying well.

☞ The card of J. M'D. Sharp and E. F. Kerr, who have entered into partnership in the practice of the law, will be found in to-day's paper. These gentlemen will give their attention to all business entrusted to their care in a manner to give entire satisfaction.

The man who does no paper take,
Grudging two dollars once a year,
Will never a good husband make,
Because, he will always ignorant appear.

But a man will make an excellent husband, were he to go to J. L. Lewis' Drug Store, and purchase a package of Howes family dye colors. Any shade can be obtained prepared ready for use, and warranted to be fast colors.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—An order of good Templars was organized here some weeks ago and it already numbers some seventy or eighty members. This is very encouraging. A number of our best citizens are connected with it and give it cast and character. An organization of this character was very much demanded. We will be pleased to publish a list of the names of the officers if they are handed to us.

LECTURE.—The Rev. J. A. Barrow will deliver by request his second Lecture on London, at the Court House on Tuesday evening the 13th inst., for the benefit of the Cemetery Association. The first lecture of Mr. Barrow, delivered during Court week was exceedingly interesting, and we may anticipate from this second one of the series, as much pleasure as we experienced in listening to him on the former occasion.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January reprint by Leonard Scott & Co, 38 Walker street New York, contains "John Stuart Mill on the Philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton," "Precursors of the French Revolution," "Lord Palmerston," "Coleridge's Writings," "Physiological Experiments," "The Polish Insurrection of 1863," "Dr. Livingston's Recent Travels," with an extensive review of contemporary Literature."

SPRING ELECTION.—The Republican Union men of this County will proceed to nominate tickets in the various districts for the different offices to be filled at the election to be held on the 16th instant. It is very important that election boards to be elected should be of the right metal, as much depends upon them. Men are frequently elected who forget the oath they have taken before the words cease to wring in their ears, and they labor solely to subserve the interest of their party. Such men must not be elected. The Union men of Bedford borough, Harrison, Liberty, Londonderry, St. Clrir, and South Woodberry can carry their election boards if our men will only make a little exertion. Let the work be done at once, this coming election is the first movement towards the great campaign of this fall. If we desire to be successful this fall we must be successful now.

THE WOODBERRY MAIL ROUTE.—A fruitless effort has again been made to place a daily mail on this route, which is certainly very annoying to us. We had thought that if their were any merit in claims for a daily mail this route possessed them, but it seems that the whole matter is in the hand of the present contractor who refuses to accommodate the people on that route unless he is paid two prices for his services. The contractor at present carries a tri-weekly mail from Martinsburg to Hopewell for $3.00, and refuses to carry it daily for less than $7.00. This, the Department will not pay nor will it receive bids from outside parties, so that the convenience of the entire community must be set at defiance by an individual. In a short time a second train will be put on the Broad Top Railroad and thus will relieve people on the above route to some extent.

A STORMY NIGHT.—The dwellers in Juliana street, although exempt from much of the noise and tumult of canine revelry, have not always as quiet a time as might be imagined. Last Monday night was a stormy one. The wind was out for a high old time, and he had one. All the windows of the Court House were open, slamming and banging terifically. Strange forms were seen flitting about amid the arches and through the hall, and the occasional shrieks that were heard above the banging of the shutters, were supposed to proceed from some luckless juror who had fallen asleep, and had been left behind, and was now whisked about in the mazes of a witch dance, and out of the window on a broom stick. In short, it was a genuine Walpurgis night. To add to the general uproar, the garrulous old town clock went hammering away not less than thirty times, a most importunate but unnecessary appeal to everybody within its sound to wake up—wake up. Amid all these noises in a swound, a neighbors dog rushed out and bayed the March moon as fiercely and as loud as the famous dog of Clandewah, and like Macbeth effectually murdered sleep.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OLIVER P. BAKER, concerning whom information is wanted, was the son of John C. Baker, of Clay township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

Said Oliver P. Baker, was a private in Co. C, 184th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was captured South of Petersburg, Va., on the 22nd of June, 1864, and, as is supposed, taken to Richmond; but of whose fate his friends have as yat been unable to obtain any satisfactory account. Recently, however, information has been obtained that a young man residing somewhere in Bedford County, Pa., who belonged to Co. A. of the same regiment, was captured at the same time, and who, it is said, was acquainted with Oliver P. Baker, and knew his fate.

Any information, therefore, from said young man, whosa name has not been learned, will be thankfully received, and, if satisfactory, will be liberally rewarded. Letters should be addressed to John C. Baker, Dublin Mills, Fulton Co., Pa.

THE FOUR EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES.—The first and foremost east and west line across Pennsylvania, between the Susquehanna river and Ohio, is the Pennsylvania, Railroad, via the Juniata valley, Johnstown and Greensburg, to Pittsburg; the second is the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, via the West Branch valley, Ridgeway and Warren, to Erie City; the third is the Atlantic and Great Western combination line, via Beech creek, Clearfield and Brookville, to Franklin; the fourth is the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad route, via the Cumberland valley, Bedford and Connellsville, to Pittsburg, with a branch to Washington to reach Wheeling. This is the ground plan that will do the State most service, and which, moreover, will be developed in practical operation by the logic of events, the force of circumstances. Its earliest possible consummation is "devoutly to be wished," for the good of the whole people of the Commonwealth.—*U. S. R. R. Register.*

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The March number of this magazine is on our table. "The Impending Ruin," a fine and expressive steel engraving, illustrative of a story of the same name, leads off the number. The double colored steel Fashion Plate is a beautiful one, and the dresses are such as ladies of good taste can wear. Then we have engravings of a Carriage dress, Pelerine, Home dress, Child's dress, "Fanchon" Bonnet, &c. &c. The music for this month is the "Richmond Polk." The literary contents are excellent. We may specially note "The Impending Ruin;" A Song by Beatrice Colonna; "Victoria Regina," a story in which the heroine, a beautiful and refined young lady, becoming poor, seeks domestic service and finds her reward in so doing; Poems by Florence Percy and August Bell; "Rachel Dana's Legacy;" "Zillah;" "The Pastor's Wife;" "At Last," by Mrs Bella Z. Spencer; "Marrying an Indian, and How I came to do it," a very well told story; Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c. &c. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) $16. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS," for March, by the same publishers, is also on our table, filled with choice illustrated Stories calculated to interest the younger members of the household. There are no two publications in the country so well calculated to interest and instruct adult and juvenile readers. Copies are for sale by Messrs. Strickland & Bros, at publisher's rates.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for March, contains two illustrated articles, "In and Around Richmond" and "The Burrowers at Home." Both are excellent. Some of the other papers are, the second Life of Washington, The Cumberland, The Seven Days' Battles on the Peninsula, What Hope Bell found in her Stocking, Christmas Voyage Across the Atlantic, Grey Jockey &c. Terms $4 per anum.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY," for March, opens with a third instalment of "Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books," and continuations of "The Freedman's Story," "Doctor Johns," "The Chimney Corner," and "Griffith Gaunt.' There are, besides, a dozen other papers, including Poetry, Tales, Sketches, &c. The No. as a whole is quite up to the 'Atlantic' standard of excellence. Terms $4 a year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., March 8.

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.,	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

Near Woodberry, Bedford co., on the 22d of Feb., by Rev. P. Stans Hooper, Mr. WM. H. H. RALSTON, of Waterside, to Miss MARY JANE HINISH, of the former place.

At the Friend's Cove Parsonage, on Feb. 27, by Rev. W. M. Deatrick, Mr. PHILIP V. KING, of Ray's Cove, and Miss RACHEL STOUTENOUR, of Friend's Cove.

DIED.

At Spang's Mills, Blair co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1866, INA, youngest daughter of D. M. and Sarah Bare, aged 1 year and 11 days.

"Dearest INA thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY HORN, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC HORN,
JOSEPH H. HORN,
mar9:6t Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at her residence, in the Borough of Bedford, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866,

all her

Household Furniture,

consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, settee, Sofa, Cook-stove Parlor-stove,

together with other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
Terms made known on day of sale.
mar9:ts Mrs. M. A. STEWART.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of John M. Burgor, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866,

the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, ONE LOT, containing one and three-fourths acres, with a PLANK FRAME HOUSE one story and a half high, one stable and other out buildings.

Terms will be made known the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of the said day. JACOB B. KAGARICE,
mar9:ts Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
Real Estate and Personal Property.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Monroe township, within one mile of CLEARVILLE, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 22D, 1866,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that valuable Real Estate, consisting of 335 acres of good land, 150 cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, of which 30 acres are good meadow. One hundred and fifty acres of this is bottom land, well timbered, with a good Saw Mill in the midst of it. The improvements are a good two story Log House, a good barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is also a good Young Orchard of 200 choice apple trees. Also a good variety of small fruits.

At the same time and place will be sold the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit: Three Horses, Five Colts, 5 Milch Cows, 15 Young Cattle, 30 head of Sheep, a lot of Hogs, 1 new Buggy and Harness, and several thousand feet of inch Yellow Pine Boards.

Terms made known on day of sale.
mar9 WILLIAM STUCKEY.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 12th day of February A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Adam Gillum, late of the township of Monroe, dec'd, to wit: John Gillam, residing in Bedford county, whose interest is now owned by H. Clay Lashley, residing in Bedford county; Elizabeth Boyd, deceased, leaving six children; viz: William Oliver, Amanda, James, Catharine V., Mary Jane, and Samuel P., all residing in Allegheny county, Pa., and William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the said Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.
mar9 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Richard William Jones, late of South Woodderry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: William, who for some time past has been in the United States service as a soldier, and lately in the Hospital at Philadelphia; Jane, Annie M., Rebecca, Isabella, and Joshua, the four last named being minors, two of them over and two under fourteen years of age, for whom Jos. B. Noble, Esq., is guardian, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th dae of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court of Bedford the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.
may9 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS.—Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., March 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Adams John	Higgs Isaac F
Asheroft Jeffry	Herring Mary E
Anderson Susan Miss	Hoffman John 2
Allison Alice	Ives D L
Beals Nicholas H	Keyser Siles
Beals George W	Knecht Susan Mrs
Bowers Emily Miss 2	Koontz N N
Beckebile D L	Keith Sophiah P Miss
Barnes James	Lepae John
Bise Ann 2	Mehnren Ruel Mr
Brunner Lewis	Morgart F C
Barley Henry	Morris Elizabeth Miss
Blackburn E & Co	Mortimore Joseph
Brubaker Newton	McGillen Cornlius
Cessna H J	Mirshey John
Cook John	Parker Libbie A Miss 2
Cessna W B	Piper Elizabeth M Mrs
Carnell James	Partner John Mr
Conner Jesse	Kanett Susan
Calvin Percelia	Reed Mollie
Click William	Reighard Carolina Mrs
Carpenter Adam	Ructgar Michael
Daugherty A	Reed L S Corpl
Defibaugh Isabella	Ryan William
Duffy Mrs	Robison Reynold
Evans Geo W	Smith Mary A
Eldridge A C	South Maggie Miss
Foster Mary Mrs	Sigler Mary Miss
Fuller W O	Sheeter Rosy Miss
Fickes Win S	Stoutenoar Matilda Mrs
Graham Rev L T	Songster O W
Garrett Henry S	Smith A M
Grimes Miss Catharine	Weavi Sohn A
Hammond Thomas	

C. LOYER, P. M.

BLOODY RUN
SELECT SCHOOL.

First Term will commence on Monday April 12th, and close June 29th

Having secured the use of the New Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance. Pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

suitable boarding accommodation can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

Tuition for Common English	$4.50
" " Higher Eng. Bookkeping, &c.	5.50
" " Languages	7.00
Vocal Music and Drawing (each)	1.00

For further information apply to
J. C. LONG, Prin.
Bloody Run, Pa.—6t.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whols of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the preminm.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many loses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

---

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Hopkin's "Own Make,"

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every lehgth—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts —15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
March 2:6t Schellsburg, Pa.,

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON,
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from hunting, driving cattle or otherwise trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons found so offending without respect of person.

JACKSON STUCKEY.
feb23

ESTATE OF MARTIN T. FOOR, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. GRACEY.
feb23:6t

ESTATE OF DAVID LEWIS, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SHAFER,
Union tp., Feb. 23:6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted Letters of Administration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased, to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb16-6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN HINER, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administratton, upon the estate of John E. Hiner, late of Napier township, deceased, to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ANDREW HINER,
feb16-6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF ELIZA WATSON, DEC'D.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford Township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford Borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

S. L. RUSSELL,
feb23:6t Adm'r c. t. a.

1866. PHILADELPHIA **WALL PAPERS.** 1866.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.
mar2:3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents,
mar2: Bedford, Pa.

ALLEGHENY
Male and Female Seminary,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

P. W. HUGHES, J. A. STEWART, } Principals and Proprietors.

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866. This institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, eight miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon & Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Insiitution; its inhabitants are moral and religious and there are but few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Yonng Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country; it is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart sound learning. All branches, scientific, classical, and ornamental taught: The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudice or bias,) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, Charity."

For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART,
mar2 Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Borough of schellsburg aforesaid,

Saturday, the 24th day of March, inst.,

at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, consisting of **Lot No. 13**, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Samuel Corl on the west, having thereon erected

A Two Story Brick Mansion House, Brick Store House and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Wood Shed and Granary,

a well of good water and a cistern, and a fine variety of choice fruits on the premises.

ALSO, **Lot No. 14**, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected

A Large 2 Story Brick Blacksmith Shop,
(easily converted into a dwelling,)
A Frame Office and Stable.

This is a very desirable property, in good regair, and in a very pleasant village.

TERMS CASH. If desired time might be given for a portion of the purchase money. All particulars can be had by calling upon JOHN P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMMAKER,
mar2:4t Administrators

AGENTS WANTED!

Now in Press and will be Ready Soon,
HEADLY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR
Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the Enormous Sale it has reached of **300,000** Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for Circular.

Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents. mar2

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
andt erefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN STONER,
feb8:6t Administratrix.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

THE MACEDON
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General o Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will reap a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS,
Now open at the
GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.
Subscriptions received by
REED & SCHELL, RUPP, SHANNO'N & CO, } Bankers,
jan5:tf BEDFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Corsforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

---

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE GARDEN.

Few farmers seem to realize the importance of having a good garden, yet a good one will produce more profit, according to the labor bestowed, than any other part of the farm.

A good garden is not only profitable, as producing food for the family, but it is productive of health, as a bountiful supply of vegetables on the table, will frequently keep a family healthy; and when their food consists constantly of salt meats, potatoes, and bread only, the doctor is a frequent visitor, in many cases.

The gardens that most farmers have are a disgrace to them:—a few hills of early potatoes, beans, squashes, &c., so entangled in weeds, that a man would require a compass in a cloudy day, when among them, to tell which way is north, and which south.

There is a great mistake made, we think, by almost all people who have gardens, in putting beets, carrots, parsnips, &c., in *beds*. It is much better to grow such things in long rows, a foot to eighteen inches apart, so wide that a man may have room to walk between them easily to hoe them. Suppose you have a plot of ground plowed and harrowed, 100 feet square. First rake it off with a heavy iron rake, then set a line for the first row, drawn tight, then with the corner of your hoe, mark the row, where the seed is sown, directly under the line, which one can do almost as fast as a man can walk. At each end of the plat, you should have a stick for a measure of the width of the rows. Now, having marked out your first row, lay down the first measure, and set the line for the next one, and so on till the space you desire to sow is all marked out, "as straight as a line."

If you desire to sow beets, carrots, parsnips, and the like, the corner of the hoe should not make a furrow over an inch deep, with the dirt raised some on each side, and when the seed is sown, and the ground levelled, it will not be covered over half an inch deep, which is enough.

On this system of sowing vegetables, you will accomplish double in the same time, what you could by making beds for them, while the crops will be much better, owing to the fact that we generally sow seeds in rows too close in beds.—*Rural American.*

SET OUT A GRAPE VINE.

Now is a good time to prepare a spot for a grape vine. Many persons are deterred from anything of the kind by a great parade made by some persons in preparing the ground. Now take your shovel, dig out two or three wheel-barrow loads of earth and mix in with the returned soil, two wheelbarrow loads of manure, and you will have a nice bed for setting out your plant. We ought to have mentioned, as of the greatest importance, the right selection of a spot. Open garden culture will hardly do in Maine for most kinds of grapes. Watch the effect of the frost on your dwellings and see where it keeps off the longest, and there plant your vines. In most parts of Maine, an easterly or south easterly exposure is the best, we have a Diana which ripened well the 10th of October, and the frost had not struck it the 7th of October, when we took it down for protection in the winter. It was not struck the last year, till the first of November. It is in the corner of the L, and house on the easterly side, where it has about two and a half hours of the sun in the morning. A row of shrubbery is in front of it a distance of ten feet, which may have an influence in protecting it from the frost. We have noticed in our vicinity, the White Sweet Water, growing in the some position and ripening nearly every year. The idea that grapes require the sun all day long in order to ripen them is a mistake. We have seen them run along under the eaves of a building where the sun scarcely reached them, and they ripened well. The idea that grapes ripen better by pulling off the leaves that cover them, we regard as a great mistake. We want to see every dwelling house in the State adorned with a grape vine. Get a Delaware grape and set it out as well in the spring as in the fall.

—*Maine Farmer.*

THE ORIGIN OF SOAP.

The application of soap as a detergent is not of high antiquity. Like other useful things—electric communication, for instance—it seems to have been known as a fact for a considerable time before it was turned to its most serviceable account. Soap at first was merely a cosmetic for smoothing the hair and brightening the complexion. When once its valuable detersive powers were discovered—doubtless by accident—its employment spread rapidly. Numerous soap manufactories sprang up in Italy, notable in the little seaport town of Savona, near Genoa, whence the French name of soap, "savon." The manufacture spread in Spain and France. Marseilles became famous for its marbled soaps. Our word, "soap" may come from the Latin "sapo," which is mentioned by Pliny as an invention of the Gauls. As woolen garments preceded linen, so the fuller's art, (for cleansing, scouring, and pressing cloths and stuffs) is older than the washerwoman's being due, it appears, to one Nicias, the son of Hermias. His grand discovery would be the employment of an earth, since named after the persons who use it.

The Roman fullers, who washed dirty togas, were persons of no little importance. Their trade, and the manner of carrying it on, were regulated by laws such as the *Lex Metella de fullonibus.* At one time fuller's earth (found of a very superior quality in Staffordshire, Bedfordshires, and other English counties) was considered so indispensable for the dressing of cloth, that, to prevent foreigners from rivalling English fabrics, it was made a contraband commodity, and its exportation made equally criminal with the heinous and wicked export of wool! How completely public opinion has changed. No weathercock could make a more perfect gyration from North to South, from East to West. What is it criminal to import now? Convicts and contraband of war, perhaps, but certainly not harmless earth and wool.—*London Grocer.*

MANAGEMENT OF CARPETS.

All kinds of carpets will wear much longer if fine straw be spread evenly on the floor, about half an inch thick, before they are fastened down. When they lie on the bare floor, the gritty dust works through them to the floor, and as they are pressed down on and among it, they will be worn out much more than when kept from it by straw. To aid in drawing carpets close up to the base board, preparatory to nailing them, drive eight or ten small nails into a piece of wood, allowing them to extend about three-eighths of an inch beyond the surface, similar to a weaver's stretcher, and file them to a sharp point.—With such an instrument as this, having a long handle, one person can thrust the side of a carpet up close to the base board, and hold it with ease, till it is nailed. There is some science also in the manner of sweeping carpets correctly. Instead of inclining the handle of the broom forward, and rolling the dirt along and pressing it into the carpet, by bearing down on the broom, the handle should be held nearly erect, and the dirt brushed along, by touching the carpet very lightly. In this way both broom and carpet will be worn less, and the sweeping be done better.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county from January 2d, A. D. 1865, to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER,		DR.
To bal. in Treasury at last settlement		$2,230 52
To cash received from Collectors—		
Geo. Roads, Liberty tp.	1859	50 12
Abram Croyle, Union	1860	332 34
John Aldstadt, St. Clair,	1861	14 34
T M Lynch, Bedford bor.,	1862	35 00
Henry Nicodemus "	1863	453 17
Jacob D Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	300 00
David Sparks, W. Providence	"	29 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison,	"	169 60
D A T Black, E. Providence,	"	100 00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	133 25
Geo. Beegle, Union,	"	127 75
Aaron Reed, S. Woodberry,	"	255 50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe,	"	280 16
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864	225 20
Henry Beegle " tp.	"	1381 62
John C Figard, Broadtop,	"	453 56
Sam'l Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	133 00
Wm Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	738 62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	659 71
Wm Gorsuch, Hopewell,	"	273 39
Alex Shoemaker, Harrison,	"	112 49
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	380 04
Benj Valentine, Londonderry,	"	291 17
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	340 67
Wm Crisman, Napier,	"	679 29
Joseph Fisher, W Providence,	"	100 00
Peter M Barton,	"	305 66
Sam'l Beckly, St. Clair,	"	760 56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	248 59
Geo Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	474 13
W J Rock, Schellsburg,	"	160 00
Geo Beegle, Union,	"	450 72
Sam'l Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	859 73
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry	"	1009 70
John Eichert, Liberty,	"	43 73
E. F Kerr, Bedford Borough,	1865	430 00
Jno. C. Figard, Broadtop,	"	589 12
Jno. C. Black, Bloody Run,	"	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	"	300 00
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	"	300 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	"	100 00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	150 00
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	300 00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	"	543 00
Saml Harvey, Liberty,	"	257 79
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	625 00
David H. Bowser, Napier,	"	400 00
Peter M Barton, E. Providence	"	200 00
Geo Baughman, W "	"	298 00
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	"	440 80
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring,	"	460 00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	"	100 00
Adolphus Ake, Union,	"	125 00
Solomon Barley, M Woodberry	"	820 94
Saml Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	225 00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42 80
Total charges,		$21,421 18

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for use of said county of Bedford:

By amount paid Petit Jurors, Feb. Term,		$318 82
" " " Grand " "		158 11
" " " Talesmen " "		79 49
" " " Petit " May "		355 10
" " " Grand " "		111 53
" " " Petit " Sept. "		442 69
" " " Grand " "		173 63
" " " Petit " Nov. "		490 82
" " " Grand " "		152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments		490 60
Levi Agnew, Tip Stave		44 00
Wm Leary, " "		44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House,		38 75
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Jacob Meyers		120 30
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Elizabeth Imler,		99 50
John Aldstadt, boarding prisoners,		167 93
Chas. Merwine, salary as Janitor,		71 50
Expenses of Spring election of 1865,		278 67
" special election in St. Clair,		12 97
" October "		298 47
Return Judges, to count soldier vote,		101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps,		157 82
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner,		20 00
Isaac Kensinger, "		20 00
J. G. Fisher, Clerk to Jury Commissioners		15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn, summoning special venire		7 50
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs E. Egan		32 69
" " goods furnished to jail,		13 68
" " costs in Com. vs A. Skelly		18 60
" " wood furnished for jail		47 00
Bedford Inquirer, printing for county,		421 88
" Gazette, " " "		352 50
Constables' returns		330 22
Constables attending Grand Jury		140 23
David Over, printing		62 08
Andrew Crissman, salary as Commissioner		182 00
Geo. Roads " "		203 00
Michael Wertz " "		172 00
Michael Richey, " "		26 00
John Palmer, fees in Com. cases		10 00
Joshua J. Jhoemaker, boarding jury		106 30
Joshua Mower, Court Crier,		47 00
" " work done at Court House,		56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings		90 50
David Gardner, hauling coal, from Mt. Dallas		30 00
E. F. Kerr, attorney for Commissioners,		75 00
O. E. Shannon, Esq., record books for Prothonotary's office		47 75
Jno G Fisher, clerk for Commissioners		250 00
Jno Sill, interest on borrowed money		181 00
Jno Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. L. Rice		21 94
" " " " J Rinard		19 17
" " " " J Rinehart		22 16
" " " " M Robinett		18 55
" " " " J Pearson		57 10
" " " " J A Trout		267 98
" " conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary		96 00
H C Reamer, stationery		7 95
O E Shannon, Prot. fees		27 96
P F Lehman, costs in Leydig & Skelley		22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of infant		13 57
John Major, costs in Com. vs. Mary A. Smith		3 94
Jacob Semler, hauling guns from Schellsburg		5 00
Philip Gardner, hauling coal from Mt. Dallas		57 75
Wm Dibert, boarding jury		63 00
Mrs. C McCoy, damages on road view, by order of Court		20 00
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Fred Mock		39 00
M A Points, salary as Attorney for Commissioners		50 00
Jno Aldstadt, boarding prisoners		256 30
W S Haven, paper for duplicate,		22 20
J P Reed, damages on lot for road		40 00
O E Shannon, on account and costs &c		250 00
Road and bridge views		153 40
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse		81 07
S J McCauslin, costs in Com. vs Hammond		76 40
J Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. P. Reed		734 16
Geo. Blackburn, building bridge at stonerstown		383 64
Michael Reed, plans for bridges,		16,00
Geo Blymyer & son, goods furnished Court House,		50 11
J Aldstadt, costs, Com. vs. Jas A Trout		146 59
" " " W Haney		71 75
" " " A W schroyer & J Meyers		84 17
" " " Mary E smith		28 63
" " " Steel, Elias, & stevens		31 36
" " " Richard Trout		5 56
" " " James E. Giles		8 38
" " " Gid. D Trout		11 61
" goods for jail and summoning jurors, &c		182 95
" costs in Com. vs Wm Fisher		60 06
Thomas Hughes, repairing bridges &c		18 60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals		128 50
John A Osborn, coal furnished C. House		44 00
Joshua Mower, 1-4th salary as Court Crier, repairing &c		23 00
T C Garrett, bill of lumber,		12 93
Dr John Compher, medical attendance at prison		13 00
Jno G Fisher, making out & distributing duplicate,		25 00
" " attending bridge sales		13 00
B W Garretson, hauling guns to Railroad		5 21
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners office		4 12
Joseph Gates, repairing bridge at Hopewell		21 81
Riddlesburg coal and iron Co. for coal		22 00
Simon Harbaugh stationery		4 75
Robt. Ralston, inquest on body of R W Jones		11 12
Lawrence Taliaferro, money wrongly paid on deed		4 82
William Crisman, money over paid on duplicate,		11 50
Geo W Bowser, 57,000 lbs coal		19 95
Isaac Kensinger, holding inquest on W A Moore		18 92
Jno G Fisher, services at stonerstown bridge		5 00
John G Fisher, assessment and bridge sales		13 00
A B Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House		5 13
Jno G Fisher, holding appeals		52 00
" " making out and distributing duplicates		25 00
Martin Hoover, money wrongly paid for tax		16 49
Revenue stamps		20 00
John Major, costs in Com. cases		8
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund		2,341 37
Treasurer's salary		300 00
Revenue stamps and stationery		20 00
Uncurrent fund		5 00
Auditor and Clerk		80 00
Joshua Mower, attending Auditors		6 00
		$13,945 72
Charges	$21,421 18	
Credits	13,945 72	
	$7,475 46	

STATEMENT of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hand of Collectors:

		County.	State.
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'y M,	'54,	168 53	77 86
J A Osborn, Broadtop,	'57,	106 69	76 01
L Evans "	'58,	289 67	230 46
J C Morgart, Cumb. Val.	"	89 26	100 00
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'r M,	"	138 75	44 20
J L Brumbaugh, " S.,	'59	43 96	4 27
" " " "	'60	27 19	
R D Barclay, Bedford bor.,	'61,	26 21	
T M Lynch " tp.	'62,	78 91	
Wm Philips " tp.	'62,	42 33	
P Hardman, Cumb. Val.	"	32 50	
J R Durborrow, M Woodb'y	"	267 97	
S Werking, S. "	"	221 24	
J Fetter, Bedford tp.	'63,	103 72	39 57
D sparks, W. Providence,	"	90 14	
L N Fyan, Juniata,	"	85 42	15 00
D A T Black, Providence E.	"	170 00	29 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	750 40	
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864,	415 90	
s M Bender, Bloody Run,	"	75 00	
Wm stuckey, Monroe,	"	117 00	14 56
Jos Fisher, W Providence,	"	95 00	52 60
Saml Crissman, St. Clair,	"	140 02	
Geo. Beegle, Union	"	94 00	
Ed F Kerr, Bedford bor	1865	623 55	476 37
Henry Beegle, " tp	"	1455 86	464 35
J C Figard, Broadtop	"	985 13	
J C Black, Bloody Run,	"	205 73	53 84
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	"	555 00	
Arch Blair, Cumberland Val	"	599 22	89 98
Henry Wertz, Harrison	"	303 10	95 16
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	348 98	32 16
George Gardill, Juniata,	"	311 69	44 47
M Carpenter, Londonderry	"	111 82	53 67
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	88 00	40 55
Saml Harvey, Liberty	"	167 09	
D H Bowser, Napier	"	586 23	56 24
P M Barton, Providence E,	"	283 43	64 85
G Baughman, " W,	"	90 10	62 35
Sol Shrader, St. Clair,	"	681 12	70 98
W Perdew, Southampton,	"	558 25	193 20
N Koons, Snake Spring	"	156 90	125 95
Danl Horn, Schellsburg	"	99 97	38 00
Adolphus Ake, Union	"	674 27	62 56
Sol Barley, Woodberry M	"	933 50	115 98
S Crissman, " S	"	1343 19	10 69
		$15,522 19	2978 30
Amount due County.....	$15,522 19		
Do. do. State,.....	2,978 30		

Statement of money due and owed by Bedford County:

To John Sill	$2,000 0
There is now in the Treasury, subject to the order of the Commissioners,	$7,475 46

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount received from Collectors—		
David Sparks, Providence W.	1863	$36 49
H May, Harrison.	do.	158 99
D A T Black, Providence E.	do.	57 20
U H Akers Bedford borough	1864	178 24
Henry Beegle, do do	do.	128 50
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run,	do.	70 24
Wm Mason Cumberland Valley	do.	113 89
H shoemaker, Colerain	do.	249 24
Wm Gorsuch, Hopewell	do.	10 83
Alex Shoemaker, Harrison	do.	14 65
Geo Gardill, Juniata	do.	20 50
Benj. Valentine, Londonderry	do.	18 25
Wm Stuckey, Monroe	do.	25 00
Wm Crisman, Napier	do.	36 61
P M Barton, Providence East	do.	25 81
samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do.	100 00
Arch Perdew, Southampton	do.	48 41
Geo smouse, snake spring	do.	5 12
W J Rock, schellsburg borough	do.	7 51
Geo. Beegle, Union,	do.	164 92
saml Crissman, Woodberry S	do.	75 00
Sol Barley, do. M	do.	41 21
John Eichart, Liberty	do.	64 82
		$1640 8
TREASURER		CR.
By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts examined and canceled		$3710 11
Amount due Treasurer Farquhar at last settlement on Bounty fund		184 62
Treasurer's commission at 1 per cent		37 10
stationery and Revenue stamps		5 00
Auditors and Clerk		40 00
		$3976 83
Credits	$3976 83	
Charges	1640 86	
	$2335 97	balance due

Treasurer Farquhar and allowed on county credits.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met in the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1865, as contained in the foregoing statements and that we have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

As witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAS. MATTINGLY.

Attest: E. F. KERR, Clerk.

Report to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER		DR.
To amount received from Collectors of 1865 and previous years on State tax		$11,313 86
TREASURER		CR.
By receipts of State Treasurer of May 11, July 12, and Oct. 9, 1865		5,600 28
Salary of Hon. James Burns, Associate Judge		100 50
Expenses of enrolling the militia under act of assembly of May 4, 1864		312 00
Treasurer's commission on $11,313 86		113 13
Certificate of deposit to State on Reed & schell		3,843 35
		$9,969 26
Charges	$11,313 86	
Credits	9,969 26	
	$1,344 60	in treasury

for use of State.

Tavern Licenses.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$660 00
TREASURER	CR.
By Treasurer's commission on $660 00	$33 00
Receipt of state Treasurer July 12, 1865	462 47
" " " July 20, 1865	8 00
Order of A. J. sansom	144 63
	$648 10

Merchants' Licenses.

Byaggregate amount assessed for 1865	$685 00
TREASURER	CR.
To Treasurer's commission on $685 00	34 25
B. F. Meyer's printing notice of retailers	11 20
B F McNeil " " "	11 20
	56 65
Balance due state	628 35

Eating Houses.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	DR. $85 00
By Treasurer's commission on $85 00	CR. $4 25
Balance due state	80 75

Banking Houses.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$20 00
To Treasurer's commission on $20	CR. 1 00
Balance due state	19 00

Distilleries.

To aggregate amount assessed	$45 00
By Treasurer's commission on $45	CR. 2 35
	$42 75

Ten Pin Alleys and Billiard.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$22 50
By Treasurer's commission on $22 50	CR. 1 12½
Balance due state	21 37½

Militia Tax.

TREASURER	DR.
To amount received from Collectors	$288 13
TREASURER	CR.
By amount paid assessors for assessment	109 44
Commissioners and Clerks making out duplicates &c	60 00
A J sansom, salary as Brigade Inspector for 1864	156 00
Amount paid soldier's wives relief fund	190 00
Wm Gorsuch, money overpaid on dup.	16 00
Amount paid other Collectors as money overpaid on duplicates	44 69
	$475 93
Credits	$475 93
Charges	288 18
	$187 75 balance due

Farquhar.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

As witness our hands this fourth day January A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAS. MATTINGLY.

Attest: E. F. KERR, Clerk.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS

FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$20,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered in ninety days.

BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A VERY LARGE A D

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND CHEAP

WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED SINCE THE

Recent Decline in Prices,

Which enable us to sell

AT REDUCED PRICES.

all the

NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,

FROM 25 CENTS UP,

Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls,
Coats and Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.-4m.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 37 Fifth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in

BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

THE **NEW YORK TRIBUNE.**

1866.

Our most momentous, ardnous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

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